REGISTERED No' 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,356.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

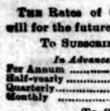
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,903 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Galle	30
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	Dec. 1
,, Mangalore	23	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	24	,, Cocoanada	7
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Visagapatam	8
,, Calicut	25	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	25	,, Calingapatam	9
,, Cochin	26	,, Chandpore	10
,, Alleppey	26	,, False Point	10
,, Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
,, Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at the KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSEH	8
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	8
,, Muscat	28	,, Fao	8
,, Bunder Abbas	29	,, Bushire	10
,, Linga	30	,, Linga	15
,, Bahrein ..... Dec.	1	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bushire	3	,, Jask	18
,, Fao	4	,, Guader	20
,, Mahomerah	4	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSEH	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 12 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next, the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1093 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 A.M. She will call at—

Honnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£29	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALASIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.	
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd	Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	29th	Suez, &c.
				Dec.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	6th	Southampton.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	13th	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain W. B. Andrews, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th November 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Groat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

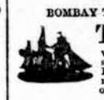
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA	2280	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,697 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Strasser, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unrivalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	,, 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Cast nrs of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 84 Upper Thames St., London. (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A quantity of household furniture, such as blackwood carved couches, book case, teapoys, round and square tables, chairs, sideboard, argand lamps, carpets, &c., &c., of L. Kennedy, Esquire, proceeded to Belgaum.

500 pieces grey madapollams.
5 cases Turkey red Scarfs.
1 ,, Turkey red Cambric.
1 ,, Coloured Merino.
1 ,, Merino Socks.

On account of Cullianjee Damjee, and by order of Salcybhoy Jaferbhoy.

5 cases 450 bundles Vermillion.

On account of the underwriters.

R S R—8 chests damaged Hyson Green Tea ex S.S. Mirzapore.

By order of Adarjee Dorabjee and on account of Shapoorjee Merwanjee Chokeeo.

2 cases 8 jars pure sulphuric acid with chalk.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

The beautifully situated house called "GARBUT HALL" near the Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished, for particulars. Apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Bombay at 12 Noon for POONA, and leaving POONA at 10-30 A.M. for BOMBAY will not run after SATURDAY next, the 20th inst.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1875.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel White, R. E. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

REWARD RS. 100 (ONE HUNDRED).—NOTICE.—LOST, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, between Rampart Row and the Secretariat, on the EVENING of the FIREWORKS, bearing the name HUNT ROSKELL, Bond Street, London, on the dial as well as the back thereof, also bearing a monogram with letters E. N. P. Whosoever has found it will receive the above REWARD on delivering the same at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, Limited, now in LIQUIDATION, has been REMOVED to APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P. M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

B. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th November 1875.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant at 3 P. M., for passing the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS :—

(1.) That the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

(2.) That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to carry out the Liquidation of the Company with the power provided for by Act X. of 1866 and his or their remuneration fixed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs.	14 per doz.
Chateau Leoville	,,	22 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	26 ,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Matenck, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Lauben' cimer	Rs.	15 per doz.
Liebvramilch	,,	20 ,,
Steinwein	,,	29 ,,

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
GERMAN BAVARIAN BEER, in Cases of 2 dozen pints ,, 7 per 2 doz. pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

VIENNA BEER AND HUNGARIAN WINES.—FRESH Consignments just to hand.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, *Red* and *White*, at Rs. 11, Rs. 15, and Rs. 18; or 2 dozen Pints at Rs. 12, Rs. 16, and Rs. 20 per case.

Orders for Monthly Supplies registered.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs.	30
Carte Blanche	,,	45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	30
Cabinet, very superior	,,	36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs.	8
Christoly	,,	10
Lormont	,,	12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	,,	15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BECHADE'S superior & pure COGNAC ,, ,, 18 ,,
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 Annas per dozen.
DUTCH BEER, light, wholesome, and sound..Rs. 5 ,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. HAWKINS & Co. have in their Godown No. 2, Meadow Street, the following WINES FOR SALE, received from Messrs. CARBONALL & Co., of Regent Street, London :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
PORT WINE, Good body	per doz.	24	0	0
,, 1868 vintage	,,	28	0	0
,, 1867 vintage, more than 12 months in bottle	,,	32	0	0
,, 1865 vintage, upwards of 2 years in bottle	,,	34	0	0
SHERRY Pale, pure sound Wine	,,	36	0	0
,, Golden ,, ,, ,,	,,	20	0	0
,, Pale ,, ,, ,,	,,	20	0	0
,, Golden ,, ,, ,,	,,	22	8	0
,, Pale excellent Dinner Wine	,,	22	8	0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	25	0	0
,, Pale, very dry	,,	25	0	0
,, ,, older	,,	29	0	0
,, Golden Good Wine	,,	33	0	0
MARSALA, very fine	,,	36	0	0
MADEIRA, 5 years in bottle	,,	20	0	0
,, ,,	,,	44	0	0
BURGUNDY, Beaujolais, 1868 vintage	,,	50	0	0
,, Beaune	,,	24	0	0
,, Pomard	,,	28	0	0
CLARET, St. Emilion, 1868 vintage	,,	35	0	0
,, St.-Estèphe ,,	,,	15	0	0
,, Medoc ,,	,,	16	8	0
,, ,,	,,	18	0	0
,, St. Julien ,,	,,	20	0	0
,, Margaux, 1864 vintage	,,	24	0	0
,, Cantinac	,,	28	0	0
CHAMPAGNE pure light wine, nice flavour, 1868 vintage	,,	32	0	0
,, very pure delicate wine, 1868 vintage	,,	37	8	0
,, Fair body delicate	,,	44	0	0
,, Fine pale, very dry	,,	44	0	0
,, Fine flavour and dry	,,	52	0	0
,, Full flavoured 1862	,,	52	0	0

All the above can be highly recommended, and a trial is solicited.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "UNION PRESS,"
DHOBIE TALAO,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE—RUPEES FOUR.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED STOCK IN INDIA OF

FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT

FESTIVE SEASON,

IS NOW ON VIEW,

AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS

OF

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 33 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

Real Havannah Cigars.

SELECTED BY SPECIAL AGENTS AT HAVANNAH.

	Rs.	a.
BELINDA LONDRES.....per 100	19	0
REGALIAS BRITANNICA ,,	20	0
MUNDO de COLON CONCHAS... ,,	21	0
FLOR de FUMAR ,,	22	0
ULTRAMARINA LONDRES..... ,,	22	0
CAROLINA FL. FINA CONCHAS ,,	24	0
FLOR de MOREYRA LONDRES ,,	27	0
MANCO de LEPANTO LONDRES ,,	27	0
SOCIEDAD CONCHAS ,,	28	0
FLOR de MOREYRA REG... ,,	30	0
RIO SELLA REGALIAS..... ,,	35	0

Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.

OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRANDS.

	Rs.	a.
IMPERIALS ..... per box of 125	21	0
CABALLEROS ..... ,, ,,	17	0
VEGUEROS ..... ,, ,,	18	0
"CAVITE" CIGARS No. 1. per 1,000	90	0
Do. do. do. in boxes of 50	5	0
"CAVITE" CIGARS No. 2. per 1,000	65	0
Do. do. do. in boxes of 100	7	0
"CAVITE" CHEROOTS No. 2, per 1,000	65	0
Do. do. do. in boxes of 100	7	0
CIGARS No. 3 ..... per 1,000	35	0

INDIAN CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Of Selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1..... per 1000, Rs. 25 ; per box of 100		3	0
No. 2..... ,, ,, 22 ,, ,,		2	8
No. 3..... ,, ,, 18 ,, ,,		2	0
HAVANNAH SHAPE (Mr. N.'s own brand) per 1,000, Rs. 24 ; per box of 100 Rs. 2 10			

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Prepared under special superintendence from the finest Tobacco.

	per 1,000, Rs.	per box of 100	Rs.	a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS.	22	100	2	8
"LONG COMMONS" Cheroots	18	100	2	2

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Specially Selected and Packed.

	per 1,000, Rs.	per box of 200	Rs.	a.
OFFICE	12		2	12
BURMAHS	13	100	1	8
BABINGTON	15	,,	1	12
LEISURE HOURS	18	,,	2	2
DOLLY VARDENS	22	,,	2	8

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED

Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20 ; per 100 ..... Rs. 2 4

Dawson's No. 1, Selected.

Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17 ; per 100 ..... Rs. 2 0

DAWSON'S MUSTER, No. 1, in bulk ..... per 1,000 Rs. 15 0

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED.

Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20 ; per 100 ..... Rs. 2 4

Thompson's No. 1, Selected.

Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17 ; per 100 ..... Rs. 2 0

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, No. 1, in bulk ..... per 1,000 Rs. 15 0

MADURA MUSTER, No. 1 prime, in bulk ..... per 1,000 Rs. 24 0

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

"PRINCIPES" in boxes of 100, per 1,000	Rs.	2	4
"FAVORITA" in boxes of 100, per 1,000	Rs.	2	8
"REGALIAS ELEGANTE" in boxes of 100, per 1,000	Rs.	3	0

*Mr. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH NOV. 1875.

THE peaceful tenor of the home telegrams received last night have had a reassuring effect here to-day and the gloomy anticipations prevalent for the last two days, if not entirely dispersed, are not now sufficiently general to affect business. There is not, however, much doing in any branch of trade, and until we have more encouraging news from home we cannot look for other than a very quiet state of things.

Reuter's telegram from London of yesterday evening states, "that it is reported that the American Cotton Crop will be slightly larger than last year, if the weather in November and December continues favourable." This information does not amount to much, as they do not give the authority on which the report is based, and in any case the wording is most vague. No great importance appears to have been attached to it in Liverpool, at all events, yesterday's market having closed quiet at unchanged prices, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales; and this morning's report comes firm, probable sales 15,000, actual imports 7,000 bales.

In New York yesterday Mid-Uplands was still quoted at 13½ cents., but futures were ⅛ cent. per lb. higher. Gold was unaltered at 114½; Exchange on London had advanced from dols. 4.83½ to dols. 4.84 per £ sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's Receipt	26,000	33,000	18,000
Four days' do	99,000	77,000	69 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,165,000	1,033,000	811,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull and drooping, but without change in prices.

In London Coffee was depressed at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¾. French Rentes at 103¾. Bar Silver in London has fallen ½, yesterday's price being 56¾d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have no important movement to notice. The decline in Bar Silver has naturally imparted an additional degree of weakness to the market, although rates are not actually lower; but both buyers and sellers seem disposed to hold off, pending the result of the fortnightly biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9¾d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10 3-32d.	,,

On Calcutta no business has transpired.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull with no apparent inclination on the part of either buyers or sellers to do business.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with only a small business passing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Spinning Shares, if anything, are a shade firmer. In other scrip there is no thing doing.

COTTON has not changed in any way. A few small purchases continue to be made from day to day at prices varying according to quality but there is no activity in the market. A small lot of Khandeish, said to be new crop, was bought this morning at Rs. 176½ per candy half pressed.

FREIGHTS are unaltered at £1-12-6 by Canal steamers for Liverpool. The Strathclyde is reported to have accepted a Calcutta charter which may tend to harden things eventually, but in the meantime there is an over supply of tonnage in harbour.

PIECE GOODS are firm but not specially active, and prices are the same. The position of the market, however, is sound, and holders are likely to keep up values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	680
5,350	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th November 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	77,413 0 0
Merchandize	59,337 0 0
Telegraph	513 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,37,76 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1874. Open 423¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	33,492 0 0
Merchandize	40,185 0 0
Telegraph	483 0 0
Total Rs.....	74,070 0 0
Increase Rs.....	63,198 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SELENE, 995 tons, Captain A Rhodes, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG OCEAN QUEEN, 289 tons, Captain H. Finnis, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SHAH JEHAN, 693 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Cannanore, with a cargo of 13,956 Indian maunds salt and general

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. Da Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (November 15th), with a general cargo and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P AND O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Yule, Miss Yule, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown, Miss Milford, Mr. N. Megavin, Mr. Carrick, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss Thompson, Mr. E J, Crawford, Serg. Major Smith, Mrs. Millington, Mr. J. J. McLean, Mr. Steele, Miss Reader, Mrs Oldfield, infant and E. F. servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Benton, Miss Fenwick, Mr. J. M. Ross, Mr. J. J. Watts, Miss Aitchison, Mr. H. S. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, infant and ayah, Mr. W. Beste, Mr. de Savne, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Wright, Mr. G. C. Rose, Surg. Major and Mrs. Beatson, two children E. F. Servant, Col. Adye, Miss Taylor, Mr. S. Hayes, Mr. W. Waring, Miss Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Kennery, Mrs. Graham, child and ayah, Mr. C. Sepper, Mr. Houlon, Mr. C. J. Sherridin, Col. C. F Hicks, Captain Macauny's ayah, Mar. of Kildare, and Captain Saunders. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G Bowden and E. F. servant. From Aden.—Miss Moyle, and Mr. Fritch.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Travancor (s).....	Andrews	Southamston, Oct 15.
17	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Goa, Nov 15.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Selene, Rhodes, to Liverpool.
Brig Ocean Queen, Finnis, to Mauritius.
Ship Sohah Jehan, Harwood, to Calcutta and Cannanore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
12 Tibru(s) ....Degirard .....Point de Galle, Nov 4.
13 Sir J. Lawrence (s) Baldwin .....Chandbally, Nov 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
12 City of Benares ....
Ganges ....
Bactia Abbey ....
Schooner Triumph. ... ...
13 D. of Sutherland(s) ....
Ava (s)..... ....
Norna ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
12 Beecroft .... Cocanada.
Lord Clyde .... Moulmein.
14 Malda (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
13 Canara .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 500 boxes iron plates, Peel Cassels & Co.
Europa s, 150 bundles steel iron, Abdool Ily Goolam Hoosen.
Utopia s, 1,840 bundles hoop iron, Gadhum & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 12 packages merchandise, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.
J C Stevenson s, 8 cases table salt, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 10 cases sewing machine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 2 cases cheese B K Punthaky.
Caradoc s, 500 barrels alum, Moravjee Nathu.
Parsee s, 50 casks ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 3 cases iron padlocks and 10 bales printing papers, Bhikoo Sha s & Co.
Tythmus s, 50 casks sulphur, Heerjee Mooljee.
Venetia s, 4 bales printing paper, Sunff Sallaymamed; 2 cases saffron, and 5 cases tobacco, L Narayen & Co.
Pekin s 8 hogsheads c ares and 2 hogsheads burgundy, C Bouneville & Co; 35 bales printing paper, Framjee Ardaser Dawar.
Mongolia s, 2 casks tobacco, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.
Khedive s, 5 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 240 cwts coir yarn, Malcee Mooljee; 33 bales wool, Shadajee Nanjee; 28 bales cotton, Vithul ass Gorjee; 15 bales cotton, Savurmal Tejbundas; 101 bales cotton, Narendass Rajaram & Co; 26 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 90 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha; 65 bales cotton, Rasi Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Kess adjee Jadowjee; 35 bales rags and 51 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 59 bales wool, Ramjee Luckm dass & Co.
J C Stevenson s, 100 bales cotton, Mis Nursee Kessowjee & Co.
Utopia s, 2,600 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lillathur.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 9 cases cowdas, Joosub Cutiff; 1 bundle woollen carpets Puncett & Co; 6 bales hides, Abdool Rehman Abdool; 11 bales hides, Suckoor Futtehjoy; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Darvesh; 6 bales hides and skins, Hajee Suckoor Hajee Abdoola; 8 bales skins, Pethbhoy Rudhoo; 37 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Jeitha & Co; 90 bags myrabollams, Goosub Lutiff; 1,000 bags rape seed, Wallace & Co; 803 bags linseed, Sisson Hobart & Co; 14 cases fishmaws, 3 bales hides, 4 bundles B horns, and 38 bundles D horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 14 cases fishmaws, Mccrallybhoy Dassa; 6 bags galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 20 cases mother of pearl shell, Fucker Mahom d Peerbhoy; 268 pieces E tech, Momedjee Adamjee; 30 cases card moms, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 9 bales hides and skins, Razubally Allyuza.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Caradoc s, 5,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Sigfried.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s, 340 bags gingelly seed, A Kunkler & Co; 1,000 bags ground nuts, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia s, 1,333 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Gisson & Co.

HIGH COURT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

LONG CAUSES.

574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Mooriidhurdass vs Coo
19-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M B Limited vs Cazee Hoosodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung
452-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—The China Merchant Insurance Co vs Bombay Insurance Co—Lynch and Tobin.
9-75—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshee B.
389-75—Present an Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.
90-75—Tyabjee and Savani—Gowland Becejee Maharaz vs shri Brijmahje Brijbaljee—Mooljee.
271-75—Khandeish—Goocaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.
432-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia—Purmanundass Narrendass—Junardhun G.
5-75—Arbacer—Dadamceya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbeebee—Khan ecrow
566-73—Janardhun and Chandibhow—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bowry.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchand vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell
Equity 1 d (Next after the part heard suit.)

For further direction nd costs on the Master's special report made on the 14th day of October 1875.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiqueein vs Khoja Allarukhia Soomar. Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghunathdass Jumnadass vs Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrow Pandoorung. Part heard.

Before the HON. MR JUSTICE GREEN.

For Counsel's Reply.

245-74—Prescot and Wise—Rahed Baine, and others vs Remoobhoy Mahamed—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSE.

315-74—J C Cama—Moosa Essoobjee Sunker vs Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Fenwick, Lieut, Madras 1st Regt N I. on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 16.

Pottinger, Major Bombay Asst Qr Mr Gl, on leave, from Poona.
Newport, Major, Bombay Staff Corps on leave, from Aurgaot.
Rose, Major, Bombay St ff, on leave, from M ow.
Smith, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Bateson, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
Adye, Co, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wild, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Rawulpindee
Atchison, Brig General, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Hall, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Hicks, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.

Nutt, Captain, Bombay Political Dept, on duty, to Bhownuggur.

NOVEMBER 16.

Clarke, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, from leave, to Rawulpindee.

NOVEMBER 17.

Warden, Col. Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.
Earle, Lt at Col, Bengal S aff Corps, from furlough.
Townley, Lieut, Madras 1st Regt N I. on leave to Secunderabad.
Smith, Surg Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to T Kamptee.
Wild, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, from leave, to Rawulpindee
Lucas, Lieut Col, Bombay R A. from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hicks, Col. Bengal Staff Corps, to re ain, to Al ahabad.
Newport, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to ——
Candy, Captain, Bombay R A to rejoin, to Rajkote.

DISTRICT ORDER.

November 17th.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 20th instant for examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindostanee—Lieut R A Montgomery R A, Captain H E P Tremenheere 2/13th Regt, Lieut F G Pogson 2/13th Regt, Lieut Wansbire 56th Regt, Sub-Lieut H F Daly, 56th Regt, and Lieut A Pringle, 56th Regt.
Marathi—Sub-Conductor J Ezekiel, Commt Dept.
Guzerati Sub-Conductor G H Nelson, Commt Dept.
Persian Degree of Honor—Captain M H Court, General List, Bengal Cavalry.
Persian—Major John Hill Royal Engineers, and Lieut F W C Jackson, A D C to H E Commander in Chief.
Arabic—Captain M H, Court Genl List Bengal Cavalry.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

AMERICAN DRILLS.
PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
THE CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE ABOVE HALL
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 18TH NOV.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES INTERESTED
IN THE
HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND BAZAAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4 | Body of the Hall....Rs. 2
Back Seats ..... Re. 1
Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10,
at SOUNDY & Co. only, where
plan of the Hall can be seen.
DOORS OPEN AT 8:30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BURKE—November 15th, at Asseegbur, Harold Vivian, the infant son of C. T Burke, Esq., Irrigation Department, Sholapore, aged thirteen months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLL—November 3rd, at Medeng Estate, Jorehat, Upper Assam, the wife of J. M. Holl, of a son.
WEHLISCH—November 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Wehlisch, Esq., Mathematical Instrument Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

O'DOWDA—November 13th, at 24, Ross' Road, Howrah, Mr. David O'Dowda, aged 52 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

A VALUED correspondent sends us a paper on the political situation which is interesting for its fine old English spirit, and for the admirable suggestions it contains as to the means whereby England might checkmate the designs upon Turkey of Austria, Germany, and Russia. Our correspondent's reminiscences are evidently of a time seventy years since,

When Europe crouched 'neath France's yoke,
When Austria bent, and Prussia broke,

but when England, with memorable tenacity of purpose, kept alive the spirit of resistance to Napoleon, and continued the struggle, no matter against what odds, till she finally vanquished him. It is quite possible, we admit, that what England did then she could do again. Her resources in men and money are both absolutely and relatively greater than they were at the beginning of this century. As regards her wealth, Mr. Gladstone has computed that the riches accumulated by England during the sixty years that have elapsed since the peace of 1815 are equal in magnitude to the total amount of capital saved by the country in the whole period of nearly ten centuries from the Norman conquest up to that date. Of actual money, available for use in war, there can be no doubt that England has a store which would sustain her till every Continental nation had become hopelessly bankrupt. Then, again, the credit of England must give her an immense advantage over her antagonists in any war in which she is engaged. It is true that credit is a very delicate thing, and that the slightest breath of suspicion affects it; but the credit of England depends upon her maritime supremacy, and the only powers which could cause her any serious uneasiness at sea are France and America. In a war against the Northern Powers of Europe, England might fairly count on keeping untouched that control of the ocean trade of the world which forms the basis of her commercial credit. When, as regards men, the population of Great Britain and Ireland has more than doubled since the first year of the nineteenth century. It now numbers 32,000,000 souls, and the proportion of men capable of bearing arms is far larger in England than the average of Continental countries. The potential fighting strength of England may, in fact, be taken as quite equal to that of Austria or France, with their 36 millions of inhabitants each, and not seriously inferior to that of Germany with its 41 millions. Moreover, England is no longer exposed to the risk of being drained of her strength to protect her Colonies in all parts of the world. Her Colonies are now grown up, and they can not only defend themselves, but would in a great national war render material aid to the mother country. Nor can either Ireland or India be considered more vulnerable points in her harness than they were during the great French war. Her forces are, of course, to a great extent untrained; but at the same time England is the only country in the world in which nine men out of ten are accustomed to the use of arms, and of Englishmen under thirty it may with confidence be said that almost without exception they know something, and many of them a good deal, about soldiering. Although, therefore, the active army is small, England ought to have no difficulty in raising a force of half a million of the finest soldiers in the world, in case of need. She would require, of course, both money and time. The former she has already; the latter is secured to her by her insular position, which guarantees her against the possibility of invasion by an enemy who has not the command of the seas. Finally, the abundant supplies of coal and iron she enjoys, and the unequalled mechanical skill of her population, give England an unquestioned superiority in the preparation of armaments for either offensive or defensive warfare. For all these reasons we agree with our correspondent in thinking that England, if she had a great minister to rule her, need not shrink from taking up arms in defence of Turkey even against a coalition of the three great military Empires of the Continent. If the view of some persons who know Turkey well be correct, that the Turks are by themselves capable of giving a very good account of any Russian army that invades their country, the task of England would be comparatively easy. All she would have to do would be to help in prolonging Turkish resistance for a few years till the three Empires became insolvent and began to quarrel with one another, and till France was once more strong enough to take an active part in European politics.

This would be a truly imperial policy; but unfortunately a statesman is required to give effect to such a grand design, and what public man is there in England who has shown a statesmanlike knowledge of foreign politics? Take the three leading Parliamentary orators of the day:—Bright, Gladstone, and Disraeli. The first shrugs his shoulders and exclaims, "Perish Savoy!" when it is proposed that England should aid in establishing a united and independent Kingdom of Italy. The second lets France be dismembered, and buys peace for England from the United States with a gift of three millions sterling. The third condenses what he takes to be popular sentiment in the fatal phrase—"England is no longer a European, but an Asiatic power"—as if any State could lose a commanding position in Europe and still hope to keep the control of Asia. The foreign policy of all these three foremost public men is founded on merely selfish considerations of what suits best the interests of the upper classes and the millionnaires in England, who think the perfection of statemanship is to secure them in the enjoyment of ease and luxury. The nation, however, is sound at the core. It is as patriotic now as in the days of Chatham, and would respond as readily and heartily to the call of a leader who knew how to arouse the national spirit. In default of such a leader, we may expect to see Russia become a formidable Mediterranean Power before the English Government has been able to determine what are the English interests that require protection in the East. Evidently, Mr. Disraeli's Government has no present intention of going to war—we will not say for Turkey in Europe, for that has long been out of the question—but even to assert her own claims to a free right of way through Egypt. It may be said that that right of way is not endangered; but, when once Constantinople has become a Russian city and port, the occupation of Egypt by British troops will cease to be easy of accomplishment. All that is necessary meanwhile, by way of a retort courteous to the menaces of the Northern Powers, is for English troops—with the consent, which could easily be obtained, of the Viceroy of Egypt—to garrison Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, and so get the permanent command of the waterway through which the largest portion of England's trade with the East now passes. But has the English Government the courage to attempt even so much as this?

THE Prince of Wales's Reception, the Relief of the Distress in Ahmedabad, the Endowment of the European Hospital, and other objects have lately called upon the community of this Presidency for monetary contributions in an unusual degree. And, though no doubt it is desirable that public generosity should from time to time be called upon, lest it forget itself altogether, it does not follow that a deduction from the balance at the banker's, or a portion taken from the monthly pay, is always the best means of contribution. Nor, indeed, does this mode usually serve when the amount required is considerable. When this fails—when simple charity does not adequately respond, it is usual to appeal to charity curiously combined with selfishness or ignorance or vanity or the blind faith each man has in his own luck. Thus we have Lotteries, Bazaars, and various charitable entertainments. A man who will not make a free donation of ten rupees will perhaps give twenty for a chance, worth ten, of winning a thousand. Another will go to a concert, cost what it may, for his own pleasure. A third will not for very shame be absent from a fashionable bazaar, and being there must needs buy at bazaar prices. Others, again, cannot find it in their heads or their hearts to resist the combined force of the two inconsistent arguments that an entertainment is well worth the price of admission, and that its object is charitable.

Now, we ask, are there no better means than these available? Must we ever appeal for praiseworthy objects to blameworthy motives? Or would it not be better, when we cannot afford to take from our supplies the amount necessary for some public purpose, to look into our habits and customs, and see by what change of system the necessary sum might be made available? Thus every fund might be associated with a reform, and calamities made means of convenience. To suggest one instance, what a gratifying subject of contemplation would be a Hospital endowed with earrings! It would be a type of the triumph of humanity in the kindly sense of the word over the vanity of humanity; useless pain making way for the relief of pain; a pure evil transforming itself into a pure good. We lately urged the necessity, both on economic and æsthetic grounds, of making some stand against the dictates of arbitrary and corrupt fashion in ladies' dress, and were compelled at the same time to admit that the matter was one of some difficulty. But in this particular instance there is no difficulty. No organization is needed. Nothing new is wanted. Each lady can make the change alone. She does not make herself an immediate object of remark by not wearing earrings. Her friends will only be aware of an enhancement of the grace of her appearance, perhaps generally without perceiving the cause. But, to those who truly appreciate feminine beauty, the change is more than this. For to them a ring in the ear of a beautiful woman is like a blot on a fair page, a stain on a white garment, or a rent in a glorious painting. However pretty or brilliant the ring itself may be, it is gross and unnatural in the human ear. At the best it only mars the beauty it is meant to adorn, but often from its size it appears like a painful burden also. Besides, from their nature, earrings always produce a sickly sense of surgical operation—always, that is, to those who look at things as they are, without prejudice, without blindly trusting that whatever is, when the acts of men and not the laws of Providence are concerned, is right. And, apart from considerations of beauty and sense, earrings present ever a melancholy instance of the petty presumption of man in trying to improve what is perfect in itself. No natural instinct bids us pierce the ear or otherwise disfigure the human frame. Savages, no doubt, admire earrings, and noserings, and some have been heard of who make holes in their cheeks, and even decorate their tongues; but such abominations naturally disappear from each race as it rises to a higher level. Still progress is not always fast, and, alas! the ladies seem rather behindhand in accepting emancipation from such customs. In this country we still see women with rings in their noses, but men do not wear them, though some wear earrings. English women happily are above the nosering level, but still submit to have their ears pierced, and we have to look to the other sex and to the first nations of the earth for that degree of self-respect which keeps the frame intact.

We have every faith in the advance of Society, and that earrings will in time cease to be known, and that that will be but one of a thousand similar improvements. But to hasten the time would be well, and to distinctly mark the progress made would be well. When therefore the change effects a saving, then and for ever, of some useless expense, it would be fitting to devote the pecuniary gain to some particular public purpose. And there could be no better opportunity than the present for trying the plan, by every Englishwoman in the Presidency sending in all her earrings to the Hospital Endowment Fund, and every man making such extra contribution as the consideration that he would never have to buy earrings for wife or daughter again would enable him to make. Thus a good work of mercy would be advanced, and feminine grace and beauty, meant for the sweetening of human lives, would be freed from one of its restraints.

THE Annual Customs Report of the Board of Revenue of Bengal for the year 1874-75 has been reviewed in the last *Calcutta Gazette* by the Lieutenant Governor. The total value of Customs' receipts from merchandise, exclusive of the salt duty, amounted to £1,086,597; and the total value of trade of the several ports of Bengal is £54,915,065, as compared with £51,203,599 in 1873-74 and £48,726,057 in 1872-73, showing an increase of 3¼ millions over 1873-74 and 6 millions over 1872-73. Of the export trade of Calcutta opium forms 5½ millions, jute is valued at 3½ millions, and indigo at 2 millions sterling. Hides and skins, tea, rice, and oilseeds come next in importance, the value of each of which is nearly the same—about 2 millions sterling—except rice, the value of the exports trade in which is one million sterling. Excluding opium China takes about 17 per cent. of the exports mainly in the shape of raw cotton, saltpetre, manufactures of jute and castor oil. The rice trade is with the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, America, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The average quantity of rice exported amounts to 350,000 tons, or about 10 millions of maunds; in 1864-65, the year preceding the Orissa famine, the exports were the largest on record and amounted to 600,000 tons. Calcutta supplies Indian ports ordinarily with rice which annually amounts to 150,000 to 200,000 tons, at least three quarters of which comes to Bombay, and some 30,000 or 40,000 tons to Madras. A change seems, however, to have come over this trade, for in 1873-74 the exports amounted to only 46,879 tons and to 60,632 in 1874-75. It is remarkable, however, that whilst Bengal exports this quantity of rice to Indian ports every year, Burmah altogether does not export more than eight or ten thousand tons to Indian ports during the year. On the other hand, Burmah sends to European ports from 400,000 to 500,000 tons every year. The most interesting article in the export trade of Calcutta just now is tea, which is now fast assuming a place which will make it the second most important export from Calcutta. In 1839-40 its value was about one and a half lakhs, and there was no noteworthy improvement before 1855-56, when the value was nearly four and a half lakhs. In three years it had nearly doubled, and in 1862-63 it stood at eighteen lakhs. This progress continued, and in 1867-68 the value was over sixty eight lakhs. Since then the further increase has been most rapid, and the value of tea has reached the present point of nearly two millions sterling, with every prospect of increase. The quantity exported in 1869-61 was under 1½ millions of lbs., which has been gradually augmenting till in 1874-75 the quantity reached 21,097,641 lbs. The Bengal silk trade is, however, steadily declining, and importations of silk from China are increasing.

Of the import trade the Collector of Customs writes as follows:—Cotton-goods, under their several denominations of gray and white piece goods, printed and coloured, Turkey red, American twist and yarn, occupy the first place in the list of imports. Cotton-goods represent the value of about half our imports, and yield about five-eighths of the total import duty on general merchandise, exclusive of salt. Of this trade the United Kingdom has the practical monopoly. In the course of twenty years the value of grey and white goods has, through many vicissitudes traceable to the Indian mutiny, the American war, reduction in price, and over-trading, advanced from 2½ millions to 8½ millions, which is the average of the last four years. The Collector of Customs observes that there is a general opinion that during these years much injury has been caused by over-trading. There has always been a heavy stock on the market, and grey and white goods have, it is said, more than any other article, felt the effects of increased facilities of communication by telegraph between England and India. The trade is thought to have passed the point at which it could be profitably carried on with due regard to the actual requirements of the part of India which draws its supplies from Calcutta. Recently, however, there are signs which show that the imports will gradually fall to a point more nearly representing the demands of consumers. The Australian trade is an item of interest and regarding that we may quote from the Lieutenant Governor's review as follows:—"Australia has sent to Calcutta the main articles of bullion, copper, horses, and coal, on an average value for the last six years of about £180,000. The exports from Calcutta to Australia have risen steadily in value in almost each year from £50,000 in 1869-70 to nearly £130,000 in 1874-75. The exports are principally gunny-bags, rice, castor-oil, and tea. In 1874-75 there was, however, a large decrease in both imports and exports. There were losses from horses in transit in the cyclone of the 15th October 1874, and there was a decrease in coal, machinery, and in bullion. Among exports, the famine occasioned a decrease in rice and in gunny bags. The value of gunny bags fell off from £89,613 to £48,912. It is an unsatisfactory symptom that the value of tea exports to Australia fell off from £6,985 to £3,670.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—WHAT CAN ENGLAND DO?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OUR Premier has made a gallantly worded speech; Russia, Austria, and Prussia have entered into a combination and declared war on Turkey; Austria has occupied Bosnia; Russia has entered Turkish territory, in which an engagement was imminent. Such are the startling telegrams which are reported to have been received within the last four or five days.

What can be the purport of this combination, what the result, and what steps are our Government taking? are questions which naturally present themselves for solution. The first two are easy riddles, the second, from our masterly inactivity, obscured in fog.

Russia gains the aim of her previous expenditure of blood and money, the sum of her present desires, Constantinople—and an open highway to the seas. Austria strengthens herself most materially by the acquisition of the western provinces of the Sick Man; while Prussia apparently looks on, and awaits her share of the spoil,—not Bohemia, for such cannot be for a moment upheld by any one versed in strategy. Austria may be blind, but not to such an extent as to give up her only bulwark against Prussian inroads and her grand base of operations for any attack originated by herself; but what to Prussia is of vastly greater importance, with her daily increasing fleet and commercial energy, a seaboard, a safe port and harbourage, and a security against future French attack—*i. e.*, Holland and Luxemburgh, and possibly Belgium, should she consider herself sufficiently strong to defy France. Otherwise, Belgium and Alsace, as has been already offered, may be the gift to France to induce her to remain neutral.

The result is the partitioning of Europe among four Powers or three; for Switzerland will scarcely be allowed to remain in existence as an independent State. Tyrol and Venice will become Austria's as heretofore, and England may depart to America and enter into her Republic as a petty State with the satisfaction of knowing that she has completely upset her own name—of feeling herself burdened with the blood of all those gallant soldiers who died in the Crimea, and of cursing her leaders who brought her down to so low a pitch.

But if, on the other hand, England, as is her bounden duty to do, throws down the gauntlet against all odds as she has done before, and publicly and defiantly states that she will expend her last man, her last penny, in this war,—will conquer or fall nobly,—then will she become once more the rallying point, the bulwark against rapacity; and other nations will gladly join her in beating back the three despoilers.

France, Holland, Belgium, finally Switzerland and Italy, must all join England and Turkey; and such a combination, much stronger than at first glance it may appear, may fairly hope to weather the storm. But, with or without allies, England must step at once into the breach and take her chance.

Turkey possesses a sturdy army, and an excellent fleet. France has men—aye, men well-trained and inured to fight and burning for vengeance; but she requires means and materials of warfare. With these England can supply her. Holland and Belgium can bring into the field armies of about a total of 350,000 men.

England can send an Indian army into Egypt and thence on to Turkey, of 20 000 Europeans and 40,000 native troops, of 50,000 European troops into Holland, and in a couple of months an army, if she is in earnest, of 250,000 men. Men in physique and strength unequalled in the world, French revenge, English solidity, Holland's desperation, and Turkey's obstinacy ought to form a combination difficult to overcome.

To occupy Egypt excepting as a basis for further operations would only be a further blunder and would still more tend to lessen our moral influence in the East, which will receive nigh its death-blow should the news of England's neutrality arrive.

Russia with its forces and its ports out of the Black Sea would hold Egypt at her mercy, as it is far too distant from our centre of operations to be of any avail; and, after a few years of hollow lies, Russia would stretch out her arm and ruin if not obtain permanent possession of the Canal.

But, alas! though these telegrams so fraught with menace to our Empire have been received, what do we find our policy of masterly inactivity doing for us at the present moment? Our Governor General is touring pleasantly in out-of-the-way places, and is completely out of call of both the Commander-in-Chief and Council. No arsenal is working except in preparation of peaceful fireworks. There is no movement of troops, no thought or care, and not the slightest idea that action—and that immediate—is necessary to our existence as a nation, that delay may cause the destruction of thousands of lives and heavy losses. In fact nothing but that masterly inactivity, feebleness of purpose, paucity of imagination, and emptiness of all statesmanlike qualities and attributes, which so pre-eminently characterise our present position.

Contrast Russia's conduct. One day, declaration of war. Two days after, the first portion of her force crosses into the enemy's territory—Austria moves also her troops towards Bosnia—Prussia, we know, can mobilise her forces within a week in thorough readiness for action.

Before the week is over troops should be ready, if required, to sail for Egypt. Are equipments, armaments, and other war preparations even dreamt of as necessary?

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

YESTERDAY was the last day of the Bazaar, and we are glad to be able to state that the victim who were offered up on the sacrificial altar of benevolence, with fair priestesses wielding the remorseless weapons of sacrifice, were very numerous. Mr. Terry's Dog Show was a remarkable success. There were there young dogs and old dogs; sad dogs and jolly dogs; beautiful dogs and ugly dogs; popular dogs and unpopular dogs; and all those who paid their rupee like a man and saw the happy canine family breathed cheerfully when they got into the large arena of the Bazaar again, and sighed that they had never seen the like of it before, and feared they would never see the like of it again—alas! The fair priestesses who presided at the altar-, euphoniously called stalls, expected that the Prince would visit the B

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TROOPS FOR PERAK.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH Nov.

The complete constitution of the Perak force will be as follows:—General Ross will take out 500 men of the Buffs, the 1st Goorkhas, number-ing 400, and the 3rd battery 5th Brigade R. A., with a Mountain Battery.

The Staff will consist of the Assistant Quarter Master General, Major Heathcote; Brigade Major, Major Hawkins; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Preston.

Commissariat officers:—Lieutenant Colone Ogilvie, Major Twigg and Lieutenant North.

There will also be four officers of the Royal Engineers, of whom Major C. Crawford will be one.

A field telegraph establishment will be furnished by the Telegraph Department. Four ships have been taken up for the conveyance of the force, which will be sent forward with the least possible delay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 17TH Nov.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

General. John Patton to be Colonel of the 12th Foot.

Lieut-General William O'Grady Hely, K. C. B., to be Colonel of the 47th, and Lieut General J. J. Bisset to be Colonel of the 106th.

BREVET.

Colonel William Olpherts to be Major General.

The floods in the Provinces are partially subsiding.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 16TH Nov.

It is reported that the American cotton crop will be slightly larger than last year if the weather in November and December continues favourable.

LONDON, 16TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s.

40s Mule Twist ..... 0s. 11¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 94½

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 103½

Bar Silver 56½

Arrived.—Delhi.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Vizen.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17TH Nov., NOON.

H. M. S. Philomel, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 17TH Nov., 4-25 P. M.

French Mail Steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR GUZERAT.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Prince of Wales left Parell for the Serapis. To-day he will start for Baroda. The special royal train will leave at midnight, and arrive in the Gaekwar's capital early on Friday morning.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WE understand that yesterday, when the Prince of Wales visited the sheds known as the European General Hospital, he expressed a most decided opinion against the place. His Royal Highness said that he had authorized Sir Bartle Frere to write a strong letter to Lord Northbrook against this Hospital, but now that he had seen the miserable place personally, he would write to Lord Northbrook himself. It is well known that recently a Duke, who is well known for the interest he takes in his countrymen, mentioned to a distinguished friend that he had been visiting the European General Hospital and the Jail, and of the two places he would prefer to live in the Jail!

A PORTION of the 60th Royal Rifles passed through Lahore on Friday on their way down country, and encamped at Meean Meer. The headquarters were expected the following morning.

A RUMOUR was current yesterday that the health of the Rao of Cutch was very bad, and some even said that His Highness had died. We hear that a telegram was received from Ahmedabad, late last night, stating that the health of His Highness the Rao was improving.

THE actual receipts from eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' duty on Malwa opium, have exceeded the estimated receipts by £194,674. The sales of Bengal opium show a surplus of £371,694, but the duty on Malwa opium has been less than the estimate by £177,020.

THE Ootacamund paper contains a very blunt announcement by an hotel-keeper at that place, that during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales "all charges at the above hotel will be doubled." This presumptuous hotel-keeper will probably find that his greed will not be satisfied this time.

THE services of Major Evan Smith, C. S. I., who acted as Political Agent at Zanzibar lately during the absence of Dr. Kirk with the Sultan in England, will, we hear, be retained by the Political Department of the Government of India. There is no ordinary political appointment available just now, but Major Smith has been nominated for the present to the post of Attache to the Calcutta Foreign Office.

"THE new doctrines which have been taught by the Brahmin convert of Kunnut in Cochin are fast spreading. the *Cochin Argus* states, Already the Syrian Churches at Chencolam, Kottarcara, Coondara and Chathanoor, (all important strongholds of the Jacobite Christians)are infected, and dissensions have risen amongst the hitherto simple and quiet ryots.

THE troops which arrived by H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, on Sunday last, were despatched by special train on Tuesday as follows:—The 25th Foot 1st Battalion to Fyzabad; 1st Foot 2nd Battalion to Meean Meer; 8th Foot 1st Battalion to Saharanpore *en route*, Peshawur; 62nd Foot to Umballa; 109th Foot to Dinapore and 85th Foot and 108th Foot with draft 62nd Foot, to join as ordered.

WE read in the *Cochin Argus* that the crew, ten in number, including the captain, of the barque Minmanueth, of 259 tons, Captain John Sherries, arrived at Tellicherry on the morning of Saturday, the 6th instant, in two boats, after an exposure of ten days in the open sea. The barque, laden with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius to Bombay, was wrecked off Betrapar in the Laccadive group, on the 28th October at 11 P. M., by running on a reef. The owners of the barque are William Mumford, of St. Mary's, Scilly, in the county of Cornwall, and three others.

MATERIAL for the new palace at Jammoo is arriving in great quantities from Calcutta, the Lahore paper says. No expense will be spared by the Maharaja to welcome the Prince of Wales in a manner befitting his dignity, and we think His Royal Highness will have reason to remember with pleasure his visit to the capital of one of the greatest of India's chiefs. His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere is expected in Lahore on the 20th inst. *en route* to Calcutta. His Highness will travel over the S. P & D Railway by a special train, accompanied by Colonel Jenkins and a very large following.

THE *Englishman* states that Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Financial Member of the Supreme Council, has consented to act as the President of the Provisional Committee for the erection of the proposed Albert Hall in Calcutta, for the promotion of social intercourse between the European and Native races. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Archdeacon Baly, and others, have also promised to join the Committee and further the undertaking. Maharaja Holkar has subscribed Rs. 8,000 in aid of the funds of the proposed Hall. The Maharaja of Jeypore has also promised liberal support.

THE following is, says the Rajpootana journal a correct detail of marches of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra:—21st November, Neemuch to Chetoregurh; 22nd November, (evening) Chetoregurh to Nyghbers; 23rd November, New bhera to Odeypore, breaklasting half way at Mangeroo; 24th, 25th, and 26th November, Odeypore to Kankeawalee; 27th November, Kankeawalee to Descoree; 28th November, Descoree to Palee; 29th November, Palee to Joudhpore; 30th November, Joudhpore to Beawar; 2nd December, Beawar to Ajmere; 3rd December Ajmere; 6th December, Samber to Jeypore; 7th December, Agra.

WHO can be supplying the Calcutta papers with the rubbish they print as special correspondence from Bombay? The *Englishman* has the following absurd paragraph:—"We hear from pretty good authority that, not only were the illuminations in Bombay to a great extent a failure, but that the police arrangements, as far as keeping the crowd back, were very inefficient—a circumstance which we cannot but think highly discreditable to the local authorities, who have again been tried on an important occasion and found wanting." The *Indian Daily News* says it has consigned most of its correspondence to the waste-paper basket. Why not all instead of only "most?"

THE Directors of the P. and O. Company are making reductions in every branch of their executive. They lately resolved to discontinue the allowance of 25 per cent. for the breakage of crockery by causes over which the stewards on board their ships have no control, and no longer to allow to those servitors the value of any difference between the actual breakage and that margin. The stewards are thus deprived of a former inducement to be careful of the Company's property and some of them are said to have taken umbrage at the change, and to have vented their spleen by throwing overboard plate, crockery, and other things. A couple of stewards of the Poona on a recent voyage from England to Calcutta were discovered calmly pitching over a basket full of dirty plates and dishes, glass, &c., and were immediately put into irons. The discovery was made none too soon, as may be judged from the circumstance, that when the vessel arrived at Colombo, the *Ceylon Times* tells us, she had had only three soda-water tumblers on board for passengers to bless themselves withal.

THE *Pioneer*:—About a fortnight ago, Colonel W. Meadows Taylor, C. S I., arrived at Bombay, but not to take part in the current festivities. His visit to India is paid under medical advice, in order to mitigate the consequences of a severe illness which last year impaired his sight to the verge of blindness. It will be satisfactory to many readers, who may have been tantalised by the fragmentary appearances in the *Overland Mail* of Colonel Taylor's *histoirette* "A Noble Queen," to learn that, before the author's eyesight failed, he had been able to finish the story, which, as we observe from the advertisements, is now almost due in the orthodox three-volume form. Those who may have dipped into this last story of the Deccan will have seen that Meadows Taylor is, after all, the troubadour of the Mussalmans rather than the Mahrattas, and if our Moslem allies could see, with him, that their true strength lies with that weaker sex they have so much despised, there is no telling how many a noble Queen Chand, or love-compelling Zorabee might not arise to promote the restoration of a modern Islam worthy to succeed that of Beejapore. Perhaps the world, indeed, has advanced too far for this, but happily there is still time to read and enjoy Colonel Taylor's books.

THE *Indian Daily News* learns upon good authority that the recent disturbance at Perak in the Malayan Peninsula, has caused quite a "commotion" between the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the military officers on the other Telegrams are flying about in view to determine the strength to form this expeditionary force and its equipment. The expedition, in all probability, will be more sanguinary than the Duffla one. Two thousand British bayonets is the extent of the demand made by the Governor of Singapore. It is probable that the 3rd Buffs, 1st Ghoorkhas, and the Jeetogh Mountain Battery, with two five-and-a-half inch mortars, and the usual compliment of Staff, Royal and Medical officer, will constitute the force to be despatched on receipt of definite instructions from the Secretary of State, who is in direct communication with the Governor of Singapore. Brigadier-General J. Ross, C. B., will, in all probability, be placed in command, with Major Heathcote as Quarter-Master General, and Colonel LeMesurier as Commandant of Artillery. Very definite and complete are the arrangements on foot for the equipment of the force to be despatched. We understand that a telegram was received to the effect that should the Governor of Singapore need more troops, the 43rd Foot were to hold themselves in readiness to augment the force by another thousand bayonets. Some hot work is evidently expected as the enemy are mostly Malay and Arab pirates, similar to those whom the Dutch in Acheen found such tough customers.

THE *Ceylon Times* has been favoured with the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in Colombo, which relates to an event that formed the chief topic of discussion in Sydney when the last mail left:—"Excitement has been revived here again. A fortnight ago Raynes, of Raynes, Terrace and Co., auctioneers and land agents, died and strange to say on the same day his partner received a telegram from Ireland informing him that he was now Earl Blaney of Blaney Castle, with £25,000 a year, and as it was known years ago that the Irish estate of the Blaney title and estates in the message was believed. The next event which took place was the running down by a steamer of a schooner as she was leaving our harbour, when it was found that the newly fledged and self created Earl was making hasty tracks for county Limerick or elsewhere with all the coin he could muster. The number of 'dragons' he had on board is not yet known, for the schooner is still under water. Soon after this little adventure became known, the would-be noble Earl was taken charge of by his admiring friends; and since he has been in goal, nothing but swindling, fraud and forgery is talked about in connection with him and his firm; it is very difficult to arrive at their total indebtedness, but I fancy it will reach £100,000; it is reported our Bishop will lose £10,000, and it is said that barristers and solicitors down to small kitchen gardeners will be found amongst their victims. This swindle will cause great mistrust, as the firm was for years considered highly respectable and so forth. Raynes was looked upon as a pillar of the Church."

THE Rev. A. H. Sayce contributes an interesting article to *Nature* on the astronomy of the Babylonians. He asserts that an ancient people, the Accadians, who had come from the mountains of Elam, about 4000 B. C., and who spoke an agglutinative language, were the sources of all the scientific culture of Chaldea, and not the Semitic Babylonians themselves. The oldest Chaldean astronomical records are the "Observations of Bel" in 70 books compiled about B. C. 1700, most of the tablets of which were found under the soil at Kouyunjik. These records were carefully kept in all the larger towns: in later times a fortnightly report was also sent to the king. To the Accadians, we owe the signs of the Zodiac, the days of the week, and the division of the year into twelve months. Cycles of 12 years were in use, during which the same kind of weather was expected to recur, thus agreeing pretty closely with the recently noted time for the recurrence of sun spots. The day they divided into 12 periods, each of which was subdivided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds. The days of the week were named after the sun, moon, and five planets, and the 7th, 14th, 19th, 21st, and 28th of the month were called "days of rest," on which certain work was prohibited. The number of eclipses of the moon recorded is very large: hence the observations must have begun at an early date. Long before the time of Sargon of Agane, for whom the "observations of Bel" were compiled, it had been noted that lunar eclipses occur after a cycle of 223 lunations. The record generally begins with the words, "according to the calculation," or it may be, "contrary to calculation the moon was eclipsed." Mr. Sayce gives a translation in full of a table of lunar longitudes, now in the British Museum. Observations are made as to the varying colour of the sun, especially at the beginning of the year, when on the 1st of Nisan the sun was "bright yellow;" in another place it is "discoloured," or rather "spotted." The Accadians only know of five planets besides the earth. The large number of fixed stars known to them, and the observations on the phases of Venus and Mars, necessitated the employment of some kind of telescope, and Mr. Layard's discovery of a crystal magnifying lens at Nineveh indicates that such an instrument was used

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Sanitary Refreshment for late evening.

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THE STATE BALL AT PAREL.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor gave a State Ball at Parell on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Shortly after 10 P. M., a steady stream of carriages commenced to enter the lodge gates of the compound of Government House, where H. R. H. has been residing with His Excellency the Governor. On either side of the grand staircase ferns and caladiums had been arranged in an artistic manner, but we missed the Body Guard who formerly on State occasions lined the staircase and produced an imposing effect with their scarlet uniforms and drawn swords flashing in the brilliant light. We noticed *en passant* that a solitary Mussulman, pacing up and down the corridor which leads to the suite of apartments that form the temporary habitation of His Royal Highness, had been told off to keep guard over the Prince. At the top of the staircase His Excellency the Governor received his guests with his customary urbanity. It needs hardly to be said that on this, as on all like occasions, His Excellency played his part of host to perfection. The large ball room was brilliantly lighted by twelve magnificent glass chandeliers. At the extreme end of the ball room, underneath the picture of Her Majesty the Queen, banks of gay exotic flowers were arranged with good effect, contrasting pleasingly with the white and gold ornamentation of the room. The verandah was carpeted and furnished, and was an agreeable and cool retreat from the heat and fatigue of dancing. A staircase carpeted with red cloth descended into the garden, and we noticed that many couples took advantage of the staircase and seemed thoroughly to appreciate the numerous well kept walks and the appearance of the sheet of water at the end of the garden, lit up by the powerful rays of the nearly full moon. Seldom have we met so many devoted and enthusiastic lovers of Nature.

To return to the ball room. A few lines must be devoted to the dresses. Those of the ladies were lovely. Amongst the most noticeable were the following dresses:—White satin trimmed with prune de monsieur, black, velvet and old point lace, ruby silk festooned with variegated leaves. White satin bouilloned with tulle jasmine flowers, pale primrose, silk and gold. The fair enchantress of the gallery of illustrations in a beautiful pale blue silk adorned with white lace was the admiration of all. A naval officer said of a bright red dress that it reminded him of cleansing fires, and we only hope he was not scorched by too long a contact with the flame.

The court dresses seemed to sit uneasily on the persons of their wearers and the swords appeared to be a source of greater danger to themselves than to others. Why these dresses have been introduced into Bombay and why the gentlemen who appeared in them have adopted this garb, were questions which were put by many persons in the course of the evening, without any satisfactory solution being arrived at. Staid and usually sober members of Bombay society appeared like the old gallants of the past century minus the wig and powder which toned down the dress.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honored the following ladies by selecting them as his partners:—Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Almeric Spencer, and Mrs. Noble.

The supper was laid out in the dining room and adjoining rooms and was excellent in every respect. The Ball was kept up with great spirit till a late hour, and will be remembered with pleasure by the inhabitants of Bombay as one of the events in the progress of the Prince in the East.

The following is a list of the guests:—

Aitchison, Brigadier-General
Mrs and Miss
Anderson, Col
Ashburner, Mr and Mrs L R, C S I
Anderson, Major, 1st Lancers
Atkinson, Mr Sergeant
Adam, Mr F F
Adams, Mr Forbes
Adams, Mr J
Abercrombie, Mr A
Arbuthnot, Mr F F, C S
Arnott, Dr J
Abraham, Miss
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Arthur, Mr & Mrs C S
Anderson, Mr and Mrs J W
Anderson, Dr and Mrs, 3rd Hussars
Ashburner, Miss

Burrowes, General
Bayley, Mr Justice
Ballard, Col and Mrs
Bacon, Col and Mrs
Bond, Col and Mrs
Blair, Col and Mrs
Brebner, Lieut, R N
Bryne, Mr C H
Baker, Lieut-Colonel W A
Blackhall, Mr W S
Blaney, Dr T and Miss
Bambry, Mr J C
Bydy, Mr E
Bodder, Mr and Mrs
Buchanan, Mr A
Bomasch, Mr R
Budd, Major and Mrs
Bullock, Mr W
Brown, Mr F L
Buckley, Capt and Mrs
Birch, Mr and Mrs
Balfour, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Balfour, Mr J G
Barton, Mr L
Blanchard, Mr and Mrs S L
Brice, Mr J
Babington, Capt and Mrs
Baker, Mr and Mrs
Boyd, Rev and Mrs
Bromley, Mr T (Junior)
Bromley, Miss
Belisy, Mr P F
Barnett, Mr G A
Browning, Mr and Mrs
Brock, Mr R
Batterman, Col and Mrs
Barker, Capt and Mrs
Barton, Col and Mrs
Branson, Mr and Mrs R
Becher, Colonel
Burgess, Mr J
Boussinac, Mons F de
Bien, Mr and Mrs C E
Brown, Mr and Mrs
Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs, R E
Bayley, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Bayley, Mr
Baker, Lieut R N
Brett, Lieut R N
Best, Mr
Buller, Mr and Mrs
Burnett, Major 2-15th Regt
Birdwood, Miss

Coles, Col and Mrs
Crawford, Mr R L
Campbell, Major
Carter, Dr
Cooke, Dr and Mrs
Codrington, Dr
Chambers, Mr and Mrs F
Campbell, Mr
Chalmers, Mr J
Conder, Mr H
Caine, Mr R
Chalmers, Mr A B
Chalk, Mr Frank
Cameron, Mr G A W
Cameron, Mr H L
Cameron, Mr L
Cameron, Miss
Comber, Mr G
Carew, Lieut I N
Carroll, Mr E B
Cogshall, Mr J M, C S
Cassels, Mr and Mrs
Candy, Mr C H
Cooper, Mr C P
Constance, Dr and Mrs
Coghlan, Mr and Mrs
Crawford, Mr A T
Crawley-Boevey, Mr
Crawley-Boevey, Mr and Mrs
Carvalho, Mr S A De
(Portuguese Consul)
Chitty, Lieut-Col, Mrs and Miss
Carriere, Count
Clerk, Capt and Mrs
Chunard, Mr, 10th Hussars
Candy, Capt R A
Carter, Mr and Mrs
Courtenay, Mr L
Carpenter, Mr C W, C S
Clark, Major 4th Hussars
Cruickshank, Dr J
Crof., Mr J

Dalyell, Hon'ble Mr
Davey, Dr, Mrs and Misses
Dymock, Dr
Douglas, Mr J
Dickson, Mr J
Daniell, Capt

Edginton, Mr A
Ewing, Mr R
Ezra, Mr and Mrs
Eastwick, Mr E B, M P
Ezekiel, Mr and Mrs

Fuller, Col and Mrs
Fogo, Mr E M
Foros, Mr C H
Forrest, Mr L R
Fox, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Fischer, Mr and Mrs
Fachiri, Mr
Forbes, Mr J A
Forbes, Mr A
Farran, Mr G H
Farran, Mr and Mrs C
Finlayson, Mr and Mrs D
Flogge, Mr

Gibbs, Hon'ble J, Mrs and Miss
Green, Hon'ble J, and Mrs
Graham, Dr and Mrs
Greig, Capt and Mrs R H A
Griffiths, Mr and Mrs
Gubbay, Mr A M
Gordon, Mr J
Gilder, Rev, Mr, Mrs an Miss
Gumpert, Mr A C
Gillham, Mr and Mrs
Geary, Mr Grattan
Gray, Dr and Mrs
Gostling, Mr and Mrs
Gordon, Mr W
Gell, Mr H G
Goldsmith, Mr F L
Graham, Hon'ble D and Mrs
Gamble, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Gubbay, Mr E S
Gell, Genl, Mrs and Miss
Gay, Mr J D
Grant, Mr and Mrs C

Hatch, Col, Mrs and Miss
Hughes, Dr
Hadow, Mr G
Hearn, Mr and Mrs R V
Hery, Mr Fraser S
Hewett, Lieut
Hathornthwaite, Mr J F
Hewlet, Dr and Mrs
Hancock, Col
Hexton, Mrs
Hammick, Mr S, C S
Harris, Lieut-Col
Hall, Major and Lady Louisa
Hall, Mr and Mrs W G
Hulls, Major
Hunter, Dr and Mrs G Y
Hogg, Major
Hume, Gen C, (Rifle Brig)
Horsly, Mr W C
Henty, Mr J A
Haynes, Mr H A
Hennessy, Capt
Hart, Mr and Mrs
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs
Haggard, Col, Mrs and Miss
Hardcastle, Mr C L

Inglis, Dr

Johnstone, Dr and Mrs
Johnstone, Rev C F H
Johnson, Mr Herbert
Joynt, Dr and Mrs
James, Capt and Mrs
James, Mr H E M, C S
Johns, Mr G H, C S
John, Mr H
Jardine, Mr John, C S
Jackson, Mr C
Jacob, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Mr J W
Justice-Major and Mrs
Jacomb, Mr H E
Jackson, Capt A D C
Jefferson, Mr, Mrs and Miss

Kennedy, Hon Major Gen
Kemball, Hon Mr Justice
Kettlewell, Major and Mrs
Keays, Captain
Knapp, Dr
Kirsham, Mr and Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Mr H C
Keane, Lord

Lambert, Admiral
Lyons, Col Mrs and Miss
Langley, Dr, Mrs and Miss
Langley, Mr G A
Lomb, Dr and Mrs
La Touche, Major, Mrs and Miss
LeBreton, Mr and Mrs
LeGeyt, Mr and Mrs W
Lynch, Mr and Mrs G
Lynch, Lieut
Lee-Warner, Mr W, C S
Lang, Mr J Y
Lushington, Mr J L
Leigh-Lye, Ven Archdeacon
Lumsdaine, Dr
LeMesurier, Mr H P, C S I
Lester, Colonel
LeFevre, Rev and Mrs
Logan, Mr E W S
Larcom, Mr G
Le Geyt, Major and Mrs
Loch, Lieut, 74th Regt,
Lucas, Col
Lyons, Mr A, C S

Mann, Mr E
Meurin, Right Rev Bishop
Macdonald, H E Rear Admiral, C in C Naval Forces, India
Meade, Sir Richard, K U S I
Merewether, Sir W, K C S I
Macdonald, Col and Mrs
Mellise, Lieut-Colonel
Merewether, Major and Mrs R E
McNair, Capt 3rd Horse
MacKichen, Rev D
Marshall, Capt, 4th Rifles
Machonachie, Dr and Mrs G
Machonachie, Dr W
Macpherson, Rev D
Moffat, Lieut-Col 2-15th Regt.
Marryat, Capt E, R E,
Maule, Rev and Mrs Ward
Murphy, Dr,
Molesworth, Mr G
Maclean, Mr and Mrs J M
Macfadyen, Mr and Mrs
Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr H
Mull, Mr M
Morrison, Mr A
Munro, Mr J
Marriot, Mr J
Mason, Mr G
Mathew, Mr F
Manuel, Mr M W
Miller, Mr E
Maidment, Mr, Mrs and Misses W
Mowatt, Mr and Mrs
Macaulay, Mr W M
Madden, Mr and Miss
Merriman, Col R E
Moss, Mr and Mrs
Melvill, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Miss
Moor, Mr H
Morse, Mr J, C S
Mackie, Capt and Mrs
Mayne, Capt and Mrs
Melvill, Mr P S Mrs and Miss B G H
Macnaghten, Mr

Naylor, Mr and Mrs
Noble, Mr and Mrs
Nairne, Mr and Mrs
Norman, Mr and Mrs
Nimmo, Major

Oldham, Capt and Mrs
Ormiston, Mr T
Ormiston, Mr G
Oliver, Mr A K
Oliver, Mr N
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Miss R
Owen, Mr F A
O'Connell, Mr J
Olofield, Mr P
Orr, Mr and Mrs J W

Pedder, Mr C
Pinkerton, Dr and Mrs
Pringle, Mr A, 56th Regt
Pearson, Mr W, C E
Pratt, Mr W R, C S
Pendlebury, Mr and Mrs
Parker, Mr F D
Pitman, Mr C
Phayre, Genl, Mrs and Miss
Pritchard, Mr C E, C S
Pollock, Mr and Mrs
Palmer, Lieut and Mrs
Pelle, Mr and Mrs J B
Pottinger, Mr C J
Peel, Mr C
Parr, Col and Mrs
Peterson, Mr and Mrs
Probyn, Major O
Portman, Capt and Mrs
Powen, Miss

Rogers, Hon'ble A
Ravenscroft, Hon'ble E W, C S I
Rivett-Carnac, Mr W
Reid, Mr Leslock, C S
Robinson, Capt and Mrs
Robinson, Rev J
Reid, Col
Raisford, Major and Mrs
Rowland-on, Capt and Mrs
Rynell, Rev G C and Mrs
Rimington, Mr F O
Ryan, Mr Patrick
Rimington, Mr J K
Rich, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Rose, Miss
Rose, Col, 2nd Queen's
Rose, Mr J A

Staveley, H E Sir Charles
Staveley, Lady
Sargent, Sir Charles
Sartorius, Capt and Mrs
Simpson, Mr and Mrs
Sherer, Major and Mrs
Swinhoe, Major
Sexton, Major and Mrs
Stacey, Mr and Mrs
Slight, Mr J H
Sleator, Mr and Mrs Montgomery
Sedgwick, Mr and Mrs
Searle, Capt and Mrs
Smith, Dr Sydney
Stevens, Mr and Mrs
Searle, Mr W H
Saone, Mr A De
Sharp, Dr G
Scott, Mr C G
Sourry, Mr F, C S I
Schneider, Col
Stuart, Mr C A
Seckenhoff, Count
Strahan, Miss
Sassoon, Lady
Sassoon, Mr S D
Sassoon, Mr E D
Sassoon, Miss
Sassoon, Mr and Mrs S E
Salmon, Capt and Mrs
Solomon, Mr and Miss
Stanburn, Miss
Scott, Mr J W
Saunders, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Spence, Mr J K
Selion, Col and Mrs
Seward, Mrs
Sharpin, Rev F L and Mrs

Thom, Dr
Thompson, Sir Thomas, Bart
Thomson, Dr and Mrs
Turner, Mr Allan F, and Mrs
Terry, Mr and Miss
Thomason, Mr H Y
Turner, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Mr H
Tronbure, Mr James
Thornton, Mr N
Taylor, Mr, Mrs and Misses
Taylor, Mr H S
Thacker, Col, Mrs and Misses
Tevis, Mr L, De
Thomas, Lieut E (1st Belooch-s)
Torton, Lieut-Col
Thomson, Lieut-Col
Talbot, Mr and Mrs
Tweedie, Major
Tayler, Mr W

Westropp, Hon Sir Michael, Kt
West, Hon Mr, Justice
West, Mr J
Wilson, Major A R
Welsh, Major and Mrs Prendergast
Wade, Dr
Weir, Dr
Wanshaw, Mr and Mrs
Wood, Mr and Mrs Martin
Wood, Mr and Mrs T W
Wilson, Rev Dr
Warden, Mr and Mrs
Weedon, Mr and Mrs
Weber, Mr C L
Wynne, Mr R
Westherhead, Rev T K
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Wingate, Mr A W
Walton, Mr Riccal
Walker, Capt
Worgan, Col R A
Wyse, Mr F G
Westmacott, Capt
Walker, Capt Campbell
Walker, Miss
Wyndowe, Dr
Vincent, Mr R V
Witte, Misses De
Waddington, Col and Mrs
Warden Col
Westell, Mr J
Wheeler, Mr G

Young, Major and Mrs
Young, Mr C L, R A
Young, Miss Fox
Young, Mr F G
Yorke-Smith, Mr F

Major Rainsford and Officers, R H A
Col Bond and Officers, R A
Col Blair and Officers, 1st Lancers
Col LaTouche and Officers, Poona Horse
Capt Walker and Officers, 3rd K O Hussars
Col Carnegie and Officers, 2-1st N I
Col Bacon and Officers, 20th N I
Col Becher and Officers 26th N I
The Captains and Officers of the Squadron, Serapis, and Royal Yeacht Osborne

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Purdobux Shewkrishna was yesterday sent to jail for three months, for having stolen a piece of iron belonging to Syed Meersedoo.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 13th November, was 57 feet, in the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 9 tenths.

THE TROOPS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—We learn that an order was issued yesterday morning countermanding the removal of troops from Government House Parell, until further notice.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Teekum Bana, a Hindoo labourer, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having stolen a pair of gold earrings, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Gopall Lallchund, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

THE LATE ACCIDENT.—With reference to the accident which occurred to Mr. Tounson, connected with the Hindoostan and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, stranger to say both his silver watch and gold chain is missing. As he was conveyed home in charge of a European constable they ought to be able to explain where these valuables are. Mr. Tounson is progressing favourably from the effects of the accident under the care of Dr. Blaney.

ASSAULTING A TRAMWAY DRIVER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Parsee named Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, who described himself as a purveyor, was charged with having assaulted Shaik Bahadur, a tramway driver in Baloo. From the evidence given, it appears that the prisoner having left the car, got up on it a second time, and at once began to abuse and assault the driver, seizing hold of the brake and trying to take it from the driver's hand. The conductor having come to the assistance of the driver, the prisoner was subsequently arrested. The evidence for the prosecution being conclusive, and the prisoner making no defence beyond pleading not guilty, his Worship found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 8.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SERAPIS.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the well known Indian Photographers, yesterday submitted to the Prince of Wales the proofs of four beautifully executed photographs of His Royal Highness' apartments on board the Serapis,—two from different points of view,—of his saloon, one of his private sitting-room, and one of his bedroom. In the last photograph, there is a view of the cake which His Royal Highness cut on board the Serapis, on his birthday, and the first slice of which was sent home to the Prince of Wales. On the walls of the private sitting room are noticeable a large number of portraits of the Princess and her children, in groups and separately, but not one of the Prince himself. His Royal Highness expressed his high approval of the photographs, and promised to sit for his own portrait to the same photographers before he leaves India.

FETE TO THE SOLDIERS CHILDREN.—Colonel Romer and the officers of the Kirkee garrison gave a fete last night to the soldiers' children of Kirkee. It was a most successful party. Lord Mark Kerr was there and a number of ladies and gentlemen of Poona. Kirkee was also beautifully illuminated on Saturday night as the Prince of Wales drove out to Gunnesh Khind. In addition to the illuminations there was a large bonfire in honour of the Prince's arrival. The whole credit of this part of the work from first to last is due to Major Soens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 17.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were disposed of.

RE MORODA SCONDERJEE.

Mr. Mayhew, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The insolvent had omitted through oversight to enter the names of certain creditors in his former schedule, and had therefore to come to the court again. Out of the total liabilities amounting to Rs. 3,600, the insolvent received only Rs. 590, the rest being for interest and the "premium" as the Marwaree money-lenders call it. The learned Commissioner granted the application.

RE DEVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was filed on the 27th September last. A delay had occurred in consequence of the non-receipt of certain account books from the Kattiawar branch of the firm. The application was granted.

RE ODOWJEE GHEEGA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for the insolvent for an extension of time for the filing of the schedule. His Lordship granted two months' further time.

RE THUCKER PRAGJEE RUNSORD.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of Jaswarbhoo, an opposing creditor, applied for leave to file grounds of opposition one of which was fraud. The affidavit of claim had not been filed in time, because the court's and the interpreters' offices were closed during the past week, and no interpreter was available to swear the affidavit. His Lordship granted the application, the order being conditional as to the proper filing of the affidavit.

RE LUDWIG A. BLASCHECK.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent who has gone to Europe to make arrangements for a settlement of his affairs, applied for four months' time from date for the hearing of the case. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE ALLABAKHIA SEWJEE.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of an opposing creditor, said notice had been given to his client that the insolvent would apply for an interim order. The insolvent's name was called out, but he made no appearance.

Mr. Mayhew then asked that the application should not be granted—not that day at all events. Insolvent might renew the application another time on giving the opposing creditor proper notice.

A FINAL DISCHARGE.

Hajee Joosub Hajee Ahmed, who was granted his discharge some months ago on a new up for a certificate in the nature of a final discharge. The liabilities amonted to Rs. 8,783. A final discharge was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are mentioned below:—Balcrishna Hurrichund, a pensioner, liabilities Rs. 15,847. Kessowdas Sewdas, a merchant, Rs. 56,063. Lulljee Kessowjee, a merchant, Rs. 14,045. Ibrahim Hajee Ahmed, a ship chandler, Rs. 1,845. Bapoo Madhowjee, a teacher, Rs. 878. Dyal Munjee, a merchant, Rs. 1,776. Thomas Pereira, a clerk, Rs. 1,000. Dhunjeebhoy Burjorjee Mowjee, a broker, Rs. 2,300. John Maria Rodrigues, a clerk, Rs. 7,628. Bhimjee Premjee, a tailor, Rs. 1,071. Sarah Margaret Gleaves, a nurse, and George Miller Gleaves, a carpenter, Rs. 616. Muncherjee Cooverjee Setna, a manager, Rs. 97,859. Eduljee Cowasjee Bambotwalla, a broker, Rs. 5,900. Succaram Shunker, a clerk, Rs. 1,400.

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nothing in common with the one she has left, has different ideas, different tastes, a different standard. If she is young when she marries, the wife is insensibly moulded by her husband and his family circle, and soon becomes quite a different person from that which she was in girlhood. Even as regards the daughter, therefore, it is foolish of the mother to test her influence too severely. But before the wife objects to interference it has become intolerable to the husband, and as the family increases the breach becomes wider and wider, for the management of children presents a splendid theme for advice. Here the wife grows restive, and begins to agree with her husband that they are capable of managing their own affairs. If the mother-in-law is a widow she is peculiarly objectionable; for having perhaps no family to look after, she feels it her duty to aid dear Amelia with maternal counsel, and give that sweet child the support of a fond mother's heart. At first Amelia becomes hurt if Philip insinuates that dear mamma's visit is rather awkward just then, or that it threatens to be immoderately long. The tears, hysterics, and upbraidings which bring Philip to a proper state of submission on this subject do not make him love the mother-in-law more. Then the most affectionate couples have occasional tiffs, especially at first, and the mother-in-law, if an impulsive, foolish woman, is sure to espouse Amelia's cause violently and openly, thus aggravating into a serious quarrel that which was probably only a little misunderstanding. When Philip and Amelia kiss and make friends, you may be sure that Philip lays the blame of the row on his mother-in-law, while Amelia herself feels by no means grateful for the interference which envenomed the wound it was meant to heal. Then the mother-in-law fondly imagines that what is her daughter's is her own, and acts on that theory, to the fury of the servants, the annoyance of the husband, and by no means even to Amelia's satisfaction.

Another error of the misguided woman is to suppose that perfect intimacy and constant familiarity on her part can be combined with unswerving filial piety on the part of Philip. The best of men lose their tempers occasionally, and Philip, when tired or harassed, is apt to forget that his mother-in-law is anything but a tiresome old woman. She resents any such forgetfulness, stands on her dignity, and talks about leaving the house. Amelia bursts into tears at the sight of her mother's anger. Philip feels that he has gone rather too far, and, making an awkward apology, contrives to quell the storm. He feels humiliated at having been provoked into rudeness, and sore at the mother-in-law's remaining master of the situation. Not much love on his part after that; indeed, he secretly wishes for the moment that he had never married. Unconsciously the mother-in-law casts reflections on Philip's family, or Philip equally unconsciously makes a disparaging remark about bankruptcy, forgetting that his dear Amelia's father owed his fortune to skilfully profiting by that institution. In short, there are constant occasions for rubbing angle against angle between two people who have neither a strong inducement to avoid such trituration, nor an opportunity to come to a good understanding.

TURKISH BANKRUPTCY AS A POLITICAL EVENT.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

It ought to be no matter of surprise if the bankruptcy of the Sultan's Government proves in the end to be a political event of considerable importance. The only victims of the late stroke of finance who have had time to speak have been the larger holders of stock in capital cities, and they seem unable to make up their minds whether their best course is to pretend to have the greatest confidence in the honesty of the Turkish Government, or to protest fiercely against its faithlessness, or simply to throw up their hands in despair. But Turkish stock is no doubt widely diffused; the bait of exorbitant interest has been gorged by many small tradesmen, farmers, and cultivators in England, France, and Italy, and perhaps to a far greater extent in Germany than the German official writers will allow. Now this is exactly the class which, under all modern forms of government, despotic or free, clerical or anti-clerical, has obtained the largest share of ultimate power.

It must be remembered that up to this time, though the affairs of Turkey have attracted a vast amount of attention and have been the cause of a variety of important events, the stir which she has made in Europe has never implied even a small degree of interest in the country or the people. These affairs were the pretext of the Crimean War; but, as M. Lemoinne has reminded us, neither the goodness nor the badness of the Turkish Government had much in reality to do with that contest. It distinctly had its origin in the personal jealousies of individual men who happened to be in high places, as distinctly as had the wars of Louis XIV. The immediate occasion, as M. Lemoinne might perhaps have remembered, was a set of obscure events in which neither Turkey nor England had any part—the quarrel between France and Russia about the Holy Places; but the quarrel was envenomed and swollen to enormous dimensions by the native arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas which resistance made utterly ungovernable, and by the superstitious eagerness of the Emperor Napoleon to enter upon any war in which he would have England for an ally. It was, moreover, the character of the Emperor Nicholas which brought England into the struggle. He had gradually become the key to everything which Englishmen most detested. England did not originate the great Liberal movement which, beginning in 1830, swept all over Europe, but no country was so deeply and permanently influenced by it. Indeed, the force of the impulse has hardly yet spent itself; for though the last Government which was formally the organ of Liberalism perished two years ago, the principles of the first Reform Act and of all the measures which followed it as its consequence have been fully accepted by the Administration now in power. But the Emperor Nicholas had taken his stand as the sworn adversary of this movement. He was always ready to aid every attempt to resist it. He had publicly insulted the King of the French, who had first and most conspicuously profited by it. He never ceased to speak disparagingly of the English politicians whom it had raised to power, and to contrast them unfavourably with the survivors of the Castle-reagh Government. In this way he had given great offence to Lord Palmerston, although war was actually declared against Russia by an Administration in which Lord Palmerston had been designedly placed in a subordinate office, nevertheless the spirit which animated the country, and even the Foreign Office, was largely of his creation. The detestation of the Russian Emperor, which had gradually grown up in England, was of extraordinary amount and intensity; and it was this accumulated hostility which found a vent in the Crimean War.

Individual character has assuredly not lost importance in Europe; but individual persons are at present powerful partly through following, partly through leading, great masses of men who till lately were never more than superficially stirred. The strictest autocratic systems and the strictest theocratic systems have in our day their roots in democracy as much as have Republics or Constitutional Monarchies. But all through Europe the democracy has just been stung by the Turkish repudiation in its tenderest point. The vastly increased wealth of Europe has produced increased thrift; the best portion of the producing classes has saved largely in all countries, and now a considerable part of these savings is threatened with destruction. In this country, though the holders of Turkish bonds are usually described as widows and orphans, this stock is believed to be much in the hands of small farmers and small tradesmen. Now, the British retail dealer is not unused to losing his money. He it is who, for the most part, has begged for allotments of shares in limited liability companies and invested in ten per cent. bonds of American railways. But, when his money has perished in these undertakings, he has known that it was irretrievably lost. Lamentation in such a case is mere crying over spilled milk. There has, however, been so much interference with Turkey that it will be very difficult to make the small English holder of Turkish stock abandon all trust in diplomacy. At all events, he has a vote, and he can use it to stimulate the Foreign Office. There is no pledge, as it seems to us, which a candidate might give with better hope of securing a considerable number of votes than a pledge to urge the claims of the Turkish bondholders; and it is a pledge which may be given by liberal and conservative alike. Nobody can possibly doubt the effectiveness of such a cry. The inquiries of the Norwich election commission suggest that the average price of votes among the new constituencies of English boroughs is eight-and sixpence. It may be conceived, then, how staunch a supporter a voter would be who thought he saw a chance of retrieving a loss of two or three hundred pounds. Such a man would be worth at least half a dozen threatened publicans. Such is the mode in which Turkish bankruptcy may be thought likely to affect the policy of the English Government; but no such circuitous and indirect mechanism would be needed to put in motion the Governments of other European countries. There is no opportunity which the Continental Governments of our day seize with greater avidity than the opportunity of cheaply winning popularity by employing the instrumentalities of which Governments have the exclusive command. Thus we see that the French Government, small as it must know its influence to be, lost no time in making proposals to other Powers for a joint representation to Turkey. The French peasant proprietor likes losing his money a great deal less than the English tradesman. He has hitherto confined his investments to the National Debt of his own country; but he is now stated on good evidence to have bought Turkish bonds very largely. The Government—knowing pretty accurately what his feelings would be at the news of repudiation, knowing also that in this case he would expect no help from the Opposition—saw at once the advantage of making his losses a national question.

The general result of her financial collapse would be to make popular opinion tender, at the least to any plan for allowing Turkey to be absorbed by any power likely to prove solvent. The scarcely concealed desires of the Greeks will thus not be the nearer fulfilment; for Greece may be said to be the most unabashed of all insolvent States. Russia would have a better chance of persuading the world that the creditors of Turkey would be gainers by her assumption of the Turkish debt; but the magnitude and constant increase of the present Russian debt ought to cause serious doubts to the most sanguine of Turkish bondholders. The odd report that Mr. Gladstone was to take in hand the Turkish finances points to a very general expectation and hope that her interests will somehow bring England to the rescue; but, even if England had still an Eastern policy, she knows too well what it is to restore equilibrium to an Eastern budget. With the finances of India on her hands as a chronic problem, she is not likely to undertake the reform of the Sultan's Civil List.

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We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(The Indian Statesman).

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the smallest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and this "Guide to Bombay" will unless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

A VERY pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand. It bears the marks of the great care and trouble bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book: one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. The book is in the most portable form, and although it contains a mighty mass in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost inexhaustible.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner)

THE book of the day in Bombay is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, because it is a work of ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(Bombay Guardian.)

MR. MACLEAN of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

WE have to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the "Guide to Bombay" by Mr. Maclean. We can only at present say that, from a glance through the work, we are thoroughly impressed with the idea of its excellence; but after having read it carefully through, we shall be able to write more fully on the subject. Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

MR. MACLEAN in his book published on the first of this month praises Bombay, and says it is the Alexandria of modern times in the East. We have known another learn-ed man of some research in the profession imagining that Bombay will ere long become the centre of the Old World, and that therefore it should raise not thirty lakhs of rupees by municipal taxation, but a million sterling in order that it may have an abundant water-supply, beautiful roads, and the island in the Harbour had been enhanced, department, and hospitals for the sick and the poor. We hope Mr. Maclean is not going to advocate such an extravagant thing. But he says that he has been in Bombay for fifteen years, and that no city in India can surpass it in splendour, and in the greatness of its commerce. We may add that nowhere natives are so intelligent as in Bombay. See, they have wrung from an unwilling Government a municipal constitution, which, in spite of 1868, has not even already brings the affairs of the city under the direct management of the chosen representatives of the people. But there are so many things in Bombay that they must be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to see this great Babylon of modern times should go through not the highways only but also the byeways and the alleys which cannot easily be counted in this great city. Mr. Maclean has done well in his elaborate and useful book in dwelling at some length on the many claims which the capital of the Presidency has on the attention of the travellers of the world.

(Indian Daily News.)

WE have to acknowledge a copy of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay*, a book specially written to meet a temporary exigency in that city; but one which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about everything that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see. Of course we are not in a position to say how the work has been done from the point of view that familiarity would give: but it seems to be a work that justifies its name.

(Englishman).

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a wonderfully complete little Guide to Bombay, by Mr. J. M. Maclean whose energy, experience, and literary ability would alone be an ample guarantee of its excellence.

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such publication should be. It is not only an excellent guidebook in the narrower sense of the terms, but it combines with topography a complete compendium with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

This useful little work, which is prefaced by two maps—one of India and the other of the Island of Bombay, and contains nearly four hundred pages of closely printed matter—is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains; the excellence of the typography; or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really, he has been thoroughly successful.

The "Guide to Bombay" contains two beautifully executed maps; one of India, similar to that with which most travellers in India are familiar through the medium of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, another of Mr. Maclean's productions which has established a well deserved reputation for itself; and another of the Island of Bombay, reduced from Col. Laughton's excellent survey, both of which are got up in the best style and printed on beautiful paper. We may perhaps be allowed to suggest, in future editions, the addition of a bit of thin cloth, at the back of these, to prevent their being easily torn; which, in a book of such frequent reference, would be an improvement.

Then we have a geographical and historical sketch of Bombay, and a store of valuable information on trade and industry; government and revenue, &c.; a description of the city; an account of the Native festivals, and a variety of information suited to the pages of a guide book, each of which sections is replete with interest, not only for the traveller, but also for the inhabitants of "Duckland" themselves The historical portion is a valuable addition to Bombay literature, and contains, perhaps, a greater amount of information than we have ever seen together in a much greater compass. The Commercial portion bristles with interesting statistics, and useful information on every possible subject within its range, and the description of the festivals, which is from the pen of Mr. McPherson of the *Bombay Gazette* is exceedingly good. Added to all this we have an official and a Mercantile Directory, and a budget of miscellaneous information, such as one may seek for in vain elsewhere.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

WE have received a remarkably compact little volume entitled "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is tastefully got up in the style of the celebrated Bradshaw Guides, and is bound in cloth. It contains a very fair map of Bombay, and the excellent map of India issued by the same —*Bombay Gazette*—press with the "Travellers' Guide." The first four chapters of the Guide upon the Geography and History of Bombay, Population, Trade and Industry, and Government and Revenue, Mr. Maclean tells us he has himself solely responsible for, and he may be proud to own it. The remaining chapters of the book comprise a full and accurate description of the town of Bombay, and an account of the native festivals. As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. His history of Mahratta affairs gives a no less clear idea of the kind of people the English had to contend with, powerful and active, and with great military aptitude, yet so disunited, that they never would have been able to maintain a kingdom of their own. "Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, showed unquestionable genius in organizing an army and civil administration; but it soon appeared that the Mahrattas could overrun, plunder, and destroy decaying States, but could not found a lasting dominion of their own. Their confederacy quickly degenerated into a congeries of States ruled by intriguing princes who were animated no doubt by a common hatred of the foreigner, but whose mutual jealousy made them weaken one another by incessant warfare, till, even when combined, they could effect nothing against troops animated by a common sentiment of patriotic ambition and trained to war under a severe discipline. Several of the Mahratta princes tried to fight the English with their own weapons by organizing battalions of regular infantry, against the opinion of some of the wisest Mahratta statesmen, who declared that the strength of the nation lay in irregular cavalry suited to desultory warfare. But, where there is no civil discipline in a State, military discipline either cannot be maintained, or it encourages mercenaries to possess themselves of political power. The dynasty of the Peishwas only existed seventy years, and its decay was so rapid that, if the English had not dethroned Bajee Rao, the Arab mercenaries whom the Mahrattas had hired to fight for them would soon have founded kingdoms of their own in India. So extreme was the misrule—justice being denied to everyone who could not use force to obtain it, while cultivators and citizens alike were ground down to the dust by ever-increasing taxation—that only the Court favourites and military chiefs and adventurers regretted the change of Government." The whole description of the state of the Mahratta Empire at the time it fell into the hands of the English—the unpaid army, the want of any system in the mode of government, the power which might had over right, appears to be the true description of the state of things at Baroda when Mulharao was dethroned. It seems indeed as if the Mahrattas were unable to unite to do any work thoroughly and completely. Mr. Maclean does not approve of the system of maintaining restored despots on the throne by means of subsidiary forces, and considers that by the restoration of the Peishwa Bajee Rao we only prolonged the miseries of the country for thirteen years. No sooner, he says, "had the Peishwa, Bajee Rao, been restored to power by the English, than he began to plot for their expulsion from the Deccan. Naturally of an intriguing and treacherous disposition, he could in no circumstances be depended upon as a faithful ally; and it must be admitted that the tendency of Lord Wellesley's system of controlling native Princes by means of subsidiary forces was to effect their demoralization and ruin. A Prince who is called independent, but who knows that his authority depends on the good will of a Political Resident and a body of foreign troops, must be endowed with rare magnanimity if he does not both oppress his own subjects and chafe under the limitations placed on his sovereign power to make war and conclude treaties with other States. The conscientious duty that is protected by a force strong enough to keep him on the throne in spite of all the efforts of discontented subjects removes the only curb—the dread of rebellion—which restrains an unprincipled despot from gratifying to the utmost the evil passions of cruelty, lust, and covetousness; while, at the same time, a restored tyrant in nine cases out of ten resents his obligations to the foreigners who have given him back his kingdom, feeling that he is but a puppet in their hands when they keep him from ruining his ambition in warlike enterprises and bid him be content to stay at home and be absolute master of the lives and fortunes of his own people." This argument of Mr. Maclean's speaks very strongly in favour of the British Government looking into the administration of Native States and seeing that they are well-governed. It is wonderful how long the poor people will allow themselves to be robbed and spoiled before they complain of their own rulers, and this is especially the case if they think that these rulers are backed by all the power of Britain. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book will continue to, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide* and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean's acquaintance might have been supposed to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other—of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, inaccurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it throughly and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island, or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by Portugal to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." The chapter on the "Trade and Industry" of Bombay is a very interesting one, and the story of how Bombay went mad over the Back Bay and other Land Schemes is well told:—

"One fool had made many. The temptation of getting 600 per cent. on one's money was too great to be resisted. Were there not other sites as valuable as the barren sands of Back Bay? Where there not the Flats to be filled up and built over, the pleasant slopes of Trombay to be covered with country houses, which the wearied speculators of Bombay might retire to every evening by means of a branch railway crossing reclaimed ground at the northern end of the harbour? Were there not banks of mud at Mazagon and Sewree which could be converted into docks and wharves to accommodate the ever expanding trade of the greatest port in Asia? The Government of Bombay, not thinking what fortunes it wrecked and what lives it made miserable, and only eager to get money for the prosecution of its own public works, added fuel to the fire by inciting projectors of new schemes to buy land belonging to the State at fabulous and ridiculous prices; and there was always a Financial Association ready to back up any scheme, however outrageous, and so to persuade the public that it was employing its capital profitably. To crown all, when Bombay and the island in the Harbour had been exhausted, and even the most keen-eyed speculator might have looked in vain for a square foot of muddy foreshore not yet appropriated by a local Company, a new plague fell upon the city in the shape of an importation from Calcutta of some public-spirited promoters who were anxious to point out to Bombay capitalists what a splendid field for investment was offered to them by the swamp known as Fort Canning, near Calcutta. The bait took, and early in 1865 a terrible destruction of property appeared before the public with a list of influential Directors that was alone sufficient to send the shares up to several hundred per cent. premium. This was the climax. It was impossible to surpass the Port Canning Company; and in the spring of 1865 a sudden end was put to further speculation by a telegram announcing the surrender of Lee's army and the termination of the war in America. Now came the reaction. The price of Dwellington Cotton in the Liverpool market, which at the beginning of the year had been 19½d. a pound, fell to 11d. before the end of April; and as it was evident that in the natural course of things there must be a further heavy fall, the prices of all securities gave way in sympathy with cotton. Men who had been trading or speculating beyond their means found themselves unable to meet their engagements, a leading firm of Parsee merchants set the example of failing for three millions and a panic ensued which baffles description. Every one knows that the nominal capital of the numerous companies in existence only represented so much paper, money that a few shrewd men had first started banks and run up the shares to a premium, and then obligingly started Financials to lend money to other people to buy these shares from them. The Banks, again, had been able to do no business beyond advancing money on the shares of Land Companies brought into being by the Financial Associations; and so the whole show of wealth of these various establishments had depended on nothing but dealing in one another's shares. When the crash came there was nothing but paper to meet it, and the whole elaborate edifice of speculation toppled down, like a house of cards. Men had been playing with counters, not using real money. Banks and companies might have been supposed to represent valuable property; but the fall in cotton was followed by a depreciation in land which brought down shares from 500 or 600 per cent. premium to a discount. The scales fell from the eyes of the community, and they saw the worthlessness of all properties which had been bought under the influence of a strong delusion. A wild rally made at the end of 1865, when the price of cotton was temporarily forced up again—reaching, in December, 17½d. a pound,—was quickly followed by a replace, and by the terrible commercial crisis of the spring of 1866 in England; and then the panic at Bombay set in with renewed intensity. Finally, the master-spirits of the speculative era were themselves pressed hard, and, in their ruin, they brought down institutions whose credit had been established beyond suspicion. Before the end of 1866, every one of the Financial Associations quoted in our list had failed and gone into liquidation; all the Banks, with the exception of the Oriental, the Chartered Mercantile, the Chartered, the French Bank, and one or two others which had not their head-quarters in Bombay, had also been swept out of existence; and not a Land Company remained that was not insolvent, with the exception of the old Colaba Company and the Elphinstone. The latter had done good work, and possessed a valuable property; and it was able to keep on its way for some years till a sympathizing Government relieved it of anxiety by kindly buying all its shares at par."

Seventy millions sterling came in those days into Bombay. What became of it? There is no answer to the question.

"Some Europeans went home with large fortunes—Government servants who, when they were forbidden to speculate, winked as they put the price of their Back Bay shares in their pockets and engaged passages to England by the next mail steamer, and a few adventurers who, having had painful experience of financial crises in other parts of the world, had the sense to realise their gains, and retire in time from Bombay. Again the increased prices of imports especially of cotton manufactures during the years 1851—65, took away no inconsiderable proportion of the gains made in the export trade. Probably too about six millions sterling in all may have been spent on reclamations in Bombay which have at all events made the island larger and more wholesome. Nor should it be forgotten that the splendour of the public buildings and useful and benevolent institutions of new Bombay is due to the munificence of the speculators of 1861—65. But an immense amount of money remains, which must have gone up country or into the hands of a new class of traders who do not come forward prominently in public life."

The above extracts will convey some idea of the style in which the book is written. There is a description of the city of Bombay and of the Festivals held there which will well repay perusal—chapters in the compilation of which Mr. Maclean acknowledges his indebtedness to his abel assistants in the *Gazette* office, Messrs. Collett and MacPherson.

The work contains also a Civil, Military and Mercantile Directory of Bombay, which adds of course considerably to its usefulness.

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard, Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

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